



Rapid Fire Hair Dressing for the Girl Who Works

It is easy enough for a woman to properly arrange her hair in knots and waves when her time is unlimited, but the real girl of today is the one who can with a few deft twists and a limited assortment of hairpins, arrange her coiffure in a few minutes. If she can finish the task within twenty minutes then she may be pronounced wonderfully adept.

This is the latest "discovery" of Prof. Jacques La Tour, the Parisian beauty expert, who recently has devoted much time in learning just how young women who are employed can dress themselves so attractively and arrange their hair so becomingly in the short time allowed them for such preparations.

It is, he has discovered, all a matter of deftness and skill and persons who are able to complete this portion of their toilet in a few minutes have more time for the short beauty naps.

As far as beauty naps are concerned, he says, all women on being aroused by the alarm clock or the faithful maid in the morning, have a desire for a few moments more of rest—a "cat-nap," as it is sometimes called.

It gives a certain degree of satisfaction that would be missed all day, perhaps, were it denied the slumberer by impending duties of the toilet.

A woman who has no certain time for arising, who is not a slave to the alarm clock and who sleeps as late as she pleases, may never learn the art of rapid hair dressing. Certain it is that several million of women in the United States depend on this expedient to allow them more time to sleep in the morning.

One-half of the time that a woman spends in dressing is devoted to the proper arrangement of her hair, says Professor La Tour. "The donning of lingerie is but a simple matter, compared with the proper care of the hair," he remarks.

HAIR IS THE THING NEVER NEGLECTED.

In fact, a woman is more particular about this item of her dress than anything else. She may go to her place of employment negligently attired as far as other things are concerned, but unless her hair is tidily arranged she will present a shabby appearance. Hair properly arranged is often the secret of a woman's beauty.

"We have often observed on the cars women who seemed particularly attractive and we seemed unable to analyze their charm. Their features were ordinary, their dress simple. We finally realized, however, that the sole feature of their attractiveness was the unusual arrangement of their hair."

"If we realize that were a woman's head shaved she would be very unattractive, we can understand the importance of the hair as an essential of female attire."

reach their place of employment by 8 a. m. They, of course, fail to arise until 7 a. m., despite the alarm clock's summons at 6:30 o'clock. When the whistles blow at 7 they jump hastily from bed and the first thing they do is to commence the arrangement of their hair. Breakfast may await and grow cold, other parts of the toilet may be neglected, but the hair must be arranged correctly.

"What the clean collar and clean shirt is to a man, the arrangement of the hair is to a woman."

COIFFURE LIKE CLEAN COLLAR TO A MAN.

"A man looks clean and presentable when his collar is white and his shirt is clean, and so a woman is properly dressed when her hair is tidily arranged."

"A woman who curls her hair artificially by the use of a heated iron, or by wearing kid curlers at night, has a more laborious and longer task than the woman who is able to arrange neat knots and pompadours by a few deft twists of her hands."

"We have all seen fashion models take a bolt of goods and with the use of three or four safety pins arrange the same into an attractively draped dress. The women who fix their hair in a few minutes are just as deft."

"The hair must first be combed well. Then it is divided into two braids. In a few seconds the braids are twisted into attractive knots at the back of the head and a few hairpins are inserted to hold the knot in place. The front bangs are then combed back and parted with brush and comb, or are pompadoured with the comb. Such an operation takes but five minutes, while the more elaborate arrangement takes from a half to three-quarters of an hour."

For some reason, difficult to understand, French and English women have acquired the habit of covering the forehead with waved or curled hair. Sarah Bernhardt in her prime had a good deal to do with the introduction of this fashion; but, setting the Bernhardt style aside, it is still found that many European women habitually cover their foreheads with hair. In fact, so marked has been this habit that one could almost unfailingly distinguish an American woman by the manner in which her hair was dressed.

Now foreheads are once more the fashion, even in Europe. With a sudden swing of the pendulum of fashion we have gone back to the headresses beloved by David and Ingres. Many ultra-modern women of fashion look quite like the beauties of bygone days so far as their heads are concerned.

LOCKS ARE HEAVILY POWDERED NOW.

The beauty of today will, as a rule, have her thick locks lavishly powdered, especially at the sides. She will order them to be lightly waved, drawn back from her forehead and raised at the back in loose rolls and coils. The most exquisite combs and pins are used to hold the powdered hair in position.

Though it becomes more and more the fashion of French women to attend the fashionable theaters in bare heads, as in London and New York, they still cling to the elaborate evening coiffure. This is only natural, since the Parisian theater hat was an important institution for a great many years. The Parisiennes were so thoroughly accustomed to going to all the theaters except the opera in a sort of glorified casino toilet that they have found it very difficult to make a complete change.

It is to the influence of habit that some attribute the continued success of elaborate head dresses in Paris, and it must be admitted that some of the latest evening turbans and bonnets are very charming. One of



AT TOP, left to right, hair down ready for rapid fire dressing; taking the snarls out hurriedly; twisting the hair into shape; putting in the hairpins. Next row, left to right, typical rapid fire hair dressing; simple and effective coiffure prepared in few minutes. At bottom, coiffure done with a couple of twists of the wrist.

the very prettiest seen this season was composed of raven's wing gauze

powdered all over with gold bees. The supple material had been cleverly twisted into a turban and at one side there was a hanging ornament in pale gold filigree work with small rose diamonds set into the intricate design. The turban was to be worn pulled well down over the hair and at the back, curving round the neck, there were two black paradise mounts.

Of course such things are not for the girl who does her hair up in a hurry.

NOVICES OFTEN MAKE BEST HAIRDRESSERS.

"In fact," says Professor La Tour, "the women who arrange their hair most beautifully are ones who know little or nothing about styles in hairdressing. They make most beautiful and original designs without assistance or advice, and they are more attractive in the long run than those who have studied hair dresses."

"In the shops, in the stores, in business places and private offices,

How to Do Up Your Tresses Attractively in the Least Time Is Told by Prof. Jacques La Tour, Specialist Extraordinary to Women Seeking to be Beautiful.

we see young women who are quite attractive and refreshing to look upon.

"It is all because their hair is prettily arranged that we pronounce them good looking. In an adjoining office there may be a girl more beautiful but her attractiveness is dimmed because she has failed to properly arrange her hair."

"She overslept, of course, but when she did awaken she did not have the knack of twisting her hair into a few becoming knots and making herself more attractive."

"She has hundreds of sisters who ruin their good looks by their failure to properly dress their hair."

"Many women have fine clothes, pretty skin and complexions, yet despite these advantages they appear unattractive. There is something missing about them, one will note. A casual inspection will show that it is their failure properly to arrange their hair."

"One of the most pitiable sights I have ever seen was a woman wearing a wire 'rat' that was not completely covered by her hair. Women who wear rats, in hope of beautifying their hair, make a sad mistake when they fail to properly hide the artifice."

"In olden times it was customary for a woman to part her hair in the center and then arrange it in two knots in the back. This made her appear more attractive. It gave her an air of innocence and simplicity. It was also convenient, for it allowed her to arrange her hair in a hurry."

"I notice that now this style of hairdressing is again becoming popular. American women I have met make much use of this style and it gives them a distinguished air—one of noticeable refinement. It seems

that a head so tastily covered by such an arrangement of the hair should be covered by a sun bonnet, and I am sure that a girl so attired would prove more attractive than ones who go to extremes in the matter of hair dress."

LESS USE OF MIRRORS WOULD AID BEAUTY.

"It is, of course, all a matter of convenience of saving time. If women spent less time before mirrors and gave the extra minutes to more worthy pursuits I am sure they would become more beautiful."

"It is a noticeable fact that shop girls and stenographers are really more attractive than their sisters. It is the girl who has all day in which to make an elaborate toilet matched against the young woman who has no time to spare in getting herself ready for work in the morning, and I think the latter is the more attractive of the two."

"All women are more or less attractive. The more time they spend in fixing their hair and in other follies the less attractive they become."

"I am much opposed to the employment of hairdressers or the visits to their parlors. Instead of benefiting the hair I think they ruin it. For the temporary perfect dressing the woman pays the price by the loss of silkiness of her hair. The dressers employ hot curling irons with a ruthlessness that ends in the burning of the hair, leaving it straggly and uneven and often thin."

"Women should dress their own hair. They should learn to do it up in haste and with but few hairpins. If they are more careful of their hair and do their own hair dressing they will greatly increase their beauty," the learned Professor La Tour concluded.

NOVEL BOOK AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TELLS OF AN IDEAL CITY.

A copy of the magnificently-illustrated 225-page book of the World-Conscience Society, an international society for the creation of a world-center of communication, was recently presented to the Smithsonian Institution and deposited in the library, where it is available to those who care to examine it.

This work is the result of many years' labor by the author, Hendrik C. Andersen, of Rome, in collaboration with Mr. E. Helgard, architect for the French Government, and many noted artists, architects and engineers, etc. It includes detailed plans for the construction of a great utilitarian and artistic city from which the affairs of the world are to be directed for the betterment of mankind, by combining the highest forms of intellectual, artistic and scientific accomplishments of all nations. The society and the author have fixed upon no particular location for the proposed capital, but suggest sites in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and, oddly enough, for the United States on the coast of New Jersey. The author asserts that the sole object of this gigantic task has been to promote the interests of progress, economics, fraternity and peace, and to develop world unity by deepening the sympathy between individuals and nations through an harmonious order of action and endeavor.

Five hundred of these volumes are being distributed to the principal libraries and scientific institutions of the world, as well as to the heads and officials of the various nations. In this way it is hoped to reach the general public, besides the more advanced theorists and scientists. The project seems a meritorious one and much has been accomplished in this book toward giving it a definite form, but the tremendous task still remains of finding a location for this chief city of the world, and making a reality in mortar and stone.

The volume is a remarkable piece of bookmaking, and contains numerous fine reproductions of plans, elevations and perspective views of the different buildings, groups of statuary, and gardens which are to be constructed. It is dated 1913 and was published in Paris. The author has dedicated his gigantic work to his brother, Andreas M. Andersen, who, for some time cherished the general scheme of a central city, and worked upon the early propositions with the author.

The first part is a general treatment of the historical aspect of architecture and urbanism by Prof. Gabriel Leroux of the University of Bordeaux. It is devoted to tracing briefly the chief architectural conceptions that have definitely marked the growing phases of human development in several parts of the world, and to noting the purposes these conceptions have served, illustrating various styles and the labor spent upon developing and beautifying them.

The second part of the book presents architectural plans and suggestions for conveniently and harmoniously meeting the incipient need, which it is felt, sooner or later will give evidence of becoming a vital necessity to all parts of the inhabited world; that is, the need of an international world center of communication.

To describe this many-sided project without the aid of the diagrams and plans is well-nigh impossible, on account of the detail with which it has been worked up by the author and the architects. The site to be chosen is a seaport. Approaching from the water, the great capital, covering ten square miles, lies before one, displaying the full beauty of its magnificent edifices, towers, statuary, promenades, gardens, roads, lagoons and canals. The port is reached through a monstrous seagate, surmounted on either side by two colossal figures, which leads into a great basin and harbor well wharfed for the docking of all manner of craft, large and small. From the great basin, canals branch out to encircle the whole, forming both a barrier and a means of water transportation. Near the shore and opposite this gate is the Physical Culture center, including a great stadium, fields for sports, a great body of water forming a grand canal in the shape of a T, with a water theater and other features. From the grand canal straight inland extends a beautiful mall, the Avenue of Nations, on either side of which are the great buildings of the Art and Science centers. Palaces of education, religion, art, administration, science, justice and finance, and a remarkably artistic fountain, succeed one another until the Congress Square is reached. Here stands the Tower of Progress, a combination of a skyscraper and an Eiffel Tower, 1,000 feet in height, in which it is planned to locate a central station for the public carriers and communication systems, the offices of international societies, the world press, and international press bureau.

Wireless communication, and other universal interests, will have their headquarters located on the many floors. This great tower, in the center of the main square, forms the heart of both the international center and the city proper. In every direction from it radiate the broad avenues of the city which is divided into quarters and zones readily connected with the monumental group of buildings, by spacious avenues. The quarters comprise residential, business and industrial sections. Like the center itself, the city and its

zones are separated by waterways, the outermost of which forms a wide navigable canal connecting the sea with the basins for commerce which lie on the outer extremity of the town.

The plans of the international center include nearly every public necessity and convenience one can imagine; among them stadiums, libraries, buildings for scientific research, administrative palaces, museums, conservatories, institutions of art, music, letters, etc., and recreation buildings, including one for physical culture for men and another for women, gymnasiums with outdoor and covered swimming pools, besides fields for every form of outdoor sport. The whole laid out with water, heating, lighting and sanitary systems.

The volume gives a comprehensive description of this ideal capital for the world, and includes such marvelously wrought designs that one can not fail to be immediately interested, while the complete systematic scheme fits so well together that one is charmed by its beauty and amazed at the wealth of practical thought which it displays.

NEVADA'S RICH OPAL DEPOSITS

Mention has been made of the opal deposits of Virgin Valley, Humboldt County, Nev., in the chapter on precious stones in several of the annual reports on the mineral resources of the United States, published by the United States Geological Survey. The quality of the opals was thus described in the report for 1912:

"The best gem opal from this region is unexcelled in variety and brilliance of fire and color by that from other localities. The cut gems exhibit wonderful flashes of green, blue, yellow and red of various shades. In some the color is uniform over the whole stone or over large areas, changing as the gem is turned from green to red or from red to blue, and so on. Some of the gems show a rich ultramarine blue in one position, with green or red in another. Many gems display various bright colors arranged in patches, and each patch changes color as the stone is turned. The

brilliant flashes of peacock-feather colors obtained from the opal of dark color yields a gem which might be called black opal, but most of it is not like the Australian gem of that name, since it occurs in thick pieces and the colors are less localized. The majority of the dark colored gems, no matter how beautiful in reflected light, become a rich reddish brown color in transmitted light. Lighter-colored opal with good color and fire is also found and cuts into very beautiful gems."

"The locality was visited by Douglas B. Sterrett, for the Geological Survey August 19, 20 and 21, 1913, for the purpose of procuring information for the report on mineral resources for 1913 and for an enlarged report on precious stones to be prepared during the course of the next three years."

"Did you hear that Johnson had married his typist?"

"No. How are they getting on?"

"Oh, same as ever. When he starts to dictate, she takes him down."